## SPECIFICATION

1. **Replace paragraphs [0005], [0006], [0007], [0012], [0025-0027] to read as shown below:**

[0005] The optical scanner is classified into various types according to its price and functions. Basically, the general scanner is roughly classified into following categories: the hand-held optical scanner, the paper-fed optieal scanner, the business-card-size optical scanner, the film optical scanner, and the flat-bed optical scanner. Wherein, the~~Wherein, the~~ flat-bed optical scanner includes ~~is like~~a glass platform or the like, which ~~places the~~ supports a document or picture on the platform ~~a flat glass~~, and reads the data by moving the optical seanning module below the ~~glass~~ platform. Since its structure is not too complicated and the usage is not too difficult, and plus its high function expandability, it has become ~~the mainstream~~ commonplace for the computer users to ~~adapt with~~ employ the optical scanner now.

[0006] FIG. 1 is a schematic side sectional view of a conventional optical scanning module. Referring to FIG. 1, the optical scanning module 100 comprises an outer cover 110, a plurality of fixing elements 120, a plurality of reflecting mirrors 130, a lens 150, an image capturing device 160, and a light source 170. Each of the fixing elements 120 is composed of a reflecting mirror supporting holder 122 and a clip 124. Inside the conventional optical scanning module 100, the reflecting mirrors 130 are ~~clapped~~ clipped on the reflecting mirror supporting holder 122 by using the ~~clap~~ clip 124, and the reflecting mirror supporting holder 122 is manufactured as an ~~integrative~~ integral unit on the outer cover 110.

[0007] FIG. 2A is a schematic view illustrating the contact status of a conventional clip and a reflecting mirror, and FIG. 2B is a schematic sectional view illustrating a conventional clip clipping together the refleeting mirror supporting holder and the reflecting mirror. Referring to both FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B, the clip 124 ~~is directly contacted with~~ directly contacts the reflecting mirror 130 via a crooked portion 124a. When the crooked portion 124a on the clip 124 is contacted with the reflecting mirror 130, the reflecting mirror 130 suffers a moment effect and occurs a bending phenomenon, thus causes a flatness variance on the reflecting mirror 130, which further impacts the

preciseness of the extraeted signal extracted by the image capturing device, and finally causes a problem of distortion of image quality. In order to solve the commonly ~~oecuring~~ occurring defect mentioned above, the size tolerance when manufacturing the clip 124 is extremely critical, thus inevitably increases the manufacturing cost.

[0012] Further, the buffer pad is made of a material such as silicone, sponge, or other elastomeric material having elastic and or resilient characteristics, the image capturing device is comprised of, for example, a ~~charge couple~~ charge-coupled device (CCD), and the light source is comprised of, for example, a cold cathode florescent lamp (CCFL) or a light emitting diode array.

[0025] FIG. 5A is a schematic sectional view illustrating a clip clipping the reflecting mirror supporting holder and the reflecting mirror together according to the first preferred embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 5A, the clip 224 has a crooked portion 224a, and the buffer pad 240 is fixed on a convex region of the crooked portion 224a using a layer of an adhesive. The clip 224 clips the reflecting mirror 230 and the reflecting mirror supporting holder 222, and the buffer pad 240 is disposed in between the clip 224 and the reflecting mirror 230. Since the buffer pad 240 is resilient and elastic, the stress applied on the reflecting mirror 230 by the clip 224 can be ~~minimal~~ minimized so as to avoid the occurrence of bending or curling phenomenon on the reflecting mirror 230 ~~can be effectively prevented~~. Thus, the reflecting mirror 230 can maintain its optimal flatness.

[0026] FIG. 5B is another schematic sectional view illustrating a clip clipping the reflecting mirror supporting holder and the reflecting mirror according to ~~the first~~ a second preferred embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 5B, the clip 320 has a ~~crooked~~ recess portion 320a, and the buffer pad 340 is fixed on ~~a concave of the crooked~~ the recess portion 320a using a layer of an adhesive. Similarly, since the buffer pad 340 is resilient and elastic, the stress applied on the reflecting mirror 330 by the clip 320 can be minimal, so that the reflecting mirror 330 can maintain its optimal flatness.

[0027] In the optical seanning module according to a ~~second~~ third preferred embodiment of the present invention, the major difference compared to the first preferred embodiment is in its

fixing elements, and the detail descriptions of other similar elements are omitted herein. FIG. 6 is a schematic sectional view illustrating a clip clipping the reflecting mirror supporting holder and the reflecting mirror according to the ~~second~~ third preferred embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 6, the fixing element 400 comprises a reflecting mirror supporting holder 410 and a clip 420 disposed on the reflecting mirror supporting holder 410. The clip 420 can be integrally formed or alternatively the clip 420 can be separate element which can be fixed on the reflecting mirror supporting holder 410 by using screws. The clip 420 has a crooked portion 420a supporting a buffer pad 440, and the reflecting mirror 430 is collectively held by the crooked portion 420a of the clip 420 and the reflecting mirror supporting holder 410.

**2. Also replace the *heading* prior to paragraph [0027] to read as follows:**

~~SECOND~~ THIRD EMBODIMENT